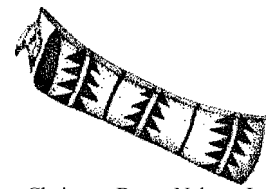


EXHIBIT 13



HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COUNCIL

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Chairman Byron Nelson, Jr.

December 18, 2019

Ernest A. Conant, Regional Director
Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Region 10
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

Re: Reclamation's duty expressly to protect fisheries resources of the Hoopa Valley Tribe in proposed repayment contract with Westlands Water District

Dear Mr. Conant:

In Contract No. 14-06-200-495A-XXX, Reclamation proposes to use section 4011 of the WIIN Act of 2016 to contract permanently with Westlands Water District for delivery of up to 1,150,000 acre-feet of water annually. The proposed contract fails to comply with the CVPIA, particularly sections 3406(b)(23) and 3404(c).

Hoopa has long urged inclusion of specific references to (b)(23) and trust responsibility in the contracts. Our administrative appeal to the Commissioner from Kirk Rodgers' refusal to act, filed October 23, 2003, has been ignored in interim contracts but the refusal cannot go unchallenged any longer. Hoopa in 2003 requested the Regional Director to include the following language in water delivery contracts:

All water deliveries pursuant to this contract are limited by and subordinate to the Secretary's fiduciary duty, referred to in section 3406(b)(23) of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, to meet instream fishery flow requirements of the Trinity River as specified in the Trinity River Flow Evaluation Final Report (June 1999).

The Regional Director rejected the Tribe's request. This led to Hoopa's 2003 appeal notice and supporting memorandum. See <https://bit.ly/38CAUzZ>.

Hoopa's concern for compliance with the law is well-founded. The Westlands Water District spent four years seeking to invalidate the 2000 Trinity River Mainstem Fishery Restoration Record of Decision, which our Tribe considers to have the significance of a treaty with the United States. When the 9th Circuit Court of appeals finally rejected Westlands' litigation, it stated that restoration of the Trinity River is unlawfully long overdue. Westlands' actions continue to be a major factor in the delay of restoration. Westlands has also challenged the priorities for use of TRD water to meet additional fishery preservation and propagation obligations established in the Act of August 12, 1955, Public Law 84-386, which authorized the

Trinity River Division. Those additional obligations were implemented with flow augmentation releases to the lower Klamath River pursuant to a 2017 Record of Decision. That Westlands litigation was not finally concluded until 2017. In addition, the 1955 Act entitles Hoopa to a share of not less than 50,000 acre-feet of TRD water required to be released annually to Humboldt County and downstream users, which includes Hoopa.

The Regional Director's ongoing failure to comply with the provisions of CVPIA § 3404(c)(1) and (2) jeopardizes our property rights under the law of the Trinity River and the integrity of the federal government's trust responsibility specifically established for our benefit in section 3406(b)(23) of the CVPIA. All new CVP contracts, including any pursuant to the WIIN Act must explicitly incorporate and require Westlands to: (1) comply or not otherwise interfere with the Secretary's fishery restoration, preservation and propagation responsibilities on the Trinity River; and (2) to commit to include in its operation and maintenance payments pursuant to CVPIA section 3406(b)(23) the costs of Trinity River fishery restoration. The Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Hoopa and Senator Dianne Feinstein determined the annual costs of the restoration program to be \$16.4 million (October 2007 price levels) through construction and \$11.2 million (October 2007 price levels) annually thereafter. See <https://bit.ly/2rIaDiT>. The proposed contract is entirely inadequate to meet this clear statutory directive.

In denying the Tribe's 2003 request, the Regional Director relied on language which he contends sufficiently incorporates by reference the Bureau's trust obligations regarding the Trinity fishery. The Regional Director's 2003 letter rejecting the Tribe's request stated:

Our current proposed contracts contain language that specifically states that they are subject to the provisions of all applicable laws, including the CVPIA. We do not understand how this language fails to comport with the requirements of the statute or to protect the fishery, as all applicable restoration authorities for the Trinity River fishery—including both section 3406(b)(23) of the CVPIA and the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Act of 1984, as amended—clearly fall within the ambit of the statement.

The Tribe agrees that the 1955 TRD Act, CVPIA and the 1984 Act fall within the category of "all applicable laws." But falling "within the ambit" of such a generalized reference is wholly inadequate in light of: (1) the unique statutory and trust obligations owed with respect to the Trinity River fishery; and (2) the history of costly and time-consuming litigation in which CVP water service contractors have challenged the Department's authority to restrict water deliveries for the benefit of fishery protection. It is essential that the Bureau act to preclude future controversies with CVP contractors by incorporating clear and explicit provisions affirming the priority of Trinity River fishery releases over diversions to the Central Valley.

At least three separate provision of Section 3404 speak to the subordination of CVP water delivery contracts to fishery restoration requirements. Section 3404(a)(1) states that, subject to some exceptions not applicable here, the Secretary shall not enter

into new contracts before “the provisions of subsection 3406(b)-(d) of this title are met.” Section 3404 makes renewal of existing long-term contracts subject to the fish and wildlife restoration requirements of the CVPIA generally. Subsection 3404(c)(1) specifically states that the language of renewal contracts “shall incorporate ... all other modifications needed to comply with ... provisions of this title.” The fishery flow requirements of the Trinity River established under CVPIA § 3406(b)(23) are “provisions of this title” that limit supply available to meet contract deliveries. Accordingly, modification of contract terms is necessary in order to “comply with” the Trinity restoration requirements.

Section 3404(c)(2) similarly requires that renewal contracts “shall incorporate all requirements imposed by existing law, including provisions of this title, within such renewed contracts.” Among the “requirements imposed by . . . this title” are the science-based Flow Evaluation Study results for Trinity River fishery restoration requirements established at CVPIA § 3406(b)(23). Congress directed that contract language be modified to reflect the limitations imposed by fishery restoration requirements.

Hoopa has an abiding interest in and demonstrated ability to further the Secretary’s responsibility under the TRD Act, the CVPIA, and other federal statutes to restore, preserve and propagate the fishery expressly for Hoopa’s benefit. The priority for use of TRD water within the Trinity-Klamath was established by the 1955 Act authorizing construction of the TRD. Because the TRD is a trans-basin diversion facility, Congress was attentive to the interests in the Klamath-Trinity basin. Accordingly, although section 2 of the 1955 Act requires integration of the TRD with the CVP, that instruction was expressly conditioned by Congress’ direction that Interior “adopt appropriate measures to ensure the preservation and propagation of fish and wildlife” in the Trinity-Klamath Basin. 1955 Act, § 2.

The 1955 Act gives legal priority to Trinity River in-basin water needs, including those of the Tribe’s fishery, over diversions to the Central Valley. See Mem. from Asst. Regional Solicitor of the Department of the Interior to Regional Director, BOR, Sacramento, 1-2 (Dec. 6, 1973) (1973 Sol. Op.); Mem. from the Solicitor to Assist. Secretary, Land and Water Resources, Proposed Contract with Grasslands Water District, 3-4 (Dec. 7, 1979) (1979 Sol. Op). This limits DOI’s authority to divert water for allocation to Central Valley contractors and must be reflected in the contract.

As you know, “agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed” will be addressed by federal courts. While the 16-year delay in addressing our proposed contract language is unusual for your office, please recall that Hoopa has attempted to engage Reclamation to review Trinity River Hatchery failures for quite some time as well. We have been frustrated by Reclamation’s neglect to administer Hoopa’s self-governance contract appropriately and Reclamation’s failure to review CDFW allegations with Hoopa prior to deciding to reassume the Coho Program. Mr. Bader’s March 13, 2008 promise to “convene bimonthly meetings focused on solutions,” has not been performed. The Statement of Work in our AFA with Reclamation provides:

The HVT expected activities are to have an emphasis on Coho production to ensure progressive assumption of the Coho program. This initial task is to launch an effort which shall expand within and across fiscal years culminating in HVT's full assumption of the TRH Coho Program. The role of TRH as mitigation facility for the Trinity River Division shall be emphasized in this full assumption strategy.

The hatchery statement of work was developed jointly and after extensive negotiations with Reclamation. It depended for its success upon Reclamation's full participation in assuring CDFW's cooperation. Instead, Hoopa's contractual rights and trust interests have been devalued and degraded as Reclamation has ignored CVPIA requirements for the proposed Westlands contract and has uncritically accepted harmful representations without conferring with Hoopa.

Thank you for your personal participation and for your consideration.

Sincerely,

HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COUNCIL

Byron Nelson Jr., Chairman

cc. Hon. Brenda Berman